FBIS DAILY REPORT

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INTERIOR MINISTER FINDS AMNESTY 'UNNECESSARY'

PY052037 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1213 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Apr (TELAM) -- Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli today said that he agrees with Defense Minister Raul Borras that this is not the right time to talk about amnesty, which is, in fact, unnecessary. Troccoli said that there are highly-placed people here who were responsible for the methods and the excesses committed during the repression.

In an interview broadcast today by Radio Rivadavia, he said: "These responsibilities cannot be excused. They should be judged with all the guarantees of due trial, and this is the function of a system of justice that is independent and that will pass a fair sentence, according to the law."

He further said that below those responsible for the mistaken methods are those who limited themselves to obeying orders; that is, according to the requirement that orders have to be obeyed. They are only responsible for having carried out their orders.

"If justice correctly applies these requirements and defines their application with precision, those responsible for the excesses and the direct authors of them will be tried. But the orders, those who limited themselves to following orders during the state of war that existed in the country between subversion and repression, can ease their consciences, and I believe that the government needs to give new prestige to the Armed Forces."

LABOR MINISTER DISCUSSES GOVERNMENT WAGE POLICY

PY040247 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0010 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Apr (NA) -- Labor Minister Hugo Barrionuevo tonight said that "we know that the workers deserve better salaries, and we are willing to give them." He confirmed the government's refusal to implement a policy that "under the pretext of an overall readjustment of the economy only seeks to depress real salaries."

During his speech the minister did not mention the salary readjustment every 3 months demanded by the General Confederation of Labor [CGT] and which reportedly was agreed upon between union leaders and President Alfonsin during the 14 February 1985 meeting in the Olivos presidential residence.

Barrionuevo recognized that "all social sectors" have the "right to judge and criticize," especially the union organizations, but warned that "the criticism and demands should not only be elements to be used by an opposition without proposals and reasonable alternatives." He called on "all working men and women" to "actively participate in union organizations so that their opinions, criticism, and demands can be genuinely conveyed."

In his speech, the labor minister talked about a policy within the framework of the new salary policy defined by the government which will be aimed at "ensuring employment and the purchasing power of salaries."

Referring to the government's decision to increase salaries by 90 percent of the inflation rate of the previous month, Barrionuevo said that this mechanism means "increasing the real salaries to the extent that prices decrease every month."

He pointed out that the priority objective at the economic level is "to attack the inflationary process" and that under the current circumstances, "the salary increase will not have a lasting effect because they will disappear in this generally unequal race between prices and salaries."

Referring to the recent fiscal and financial measures, the minister said that the measures "clearly express the government's intention to equally distribute efforts and to put an end to speculation." He added: "The financial measures are aimed at giving the Central Bank back control over the financial circles and credit in order to carry out a policy of production in the areas taken over by dirty and speculative business."

Barrionuevo listed the recent salary measures implemented by the government, emphasizing that "this salary readjustment mechanism will become an effective instrument to preserve the real salaries of the workers if the tendency of the inflationary process is reversed."

In relation to the "anguished situation" affecting retirees, the minister reiterated that Congress is already studying a draft law to transfer temporarily family allowance funds to the social security program. He said: "This is part of the overall reorganization of the system now under consideration by the Social Security Secretariat."

He said that "the government's salary policy does not propose ever making nominal increases." He added that "it does not matter what the demagogues or those who confound partisan activity with the defense of the workers' interests have to say."

To support his refusal to give nominal increases, Barrionuevo said that this type of increase "granted independently of the general situation of the economy disappears rapidly, thus creating frustration in the workers' homes." He said: "The alternative to the government's salary policy would be a policy which, under the pretext of an overall readjustment of the economy, only seeks to depress real salaries, and we are not going to do that."

The minister said, however, that "we are going to make an effort so that the emergency situation affecting us will be overcome by equally distributing burdens in accordance with the possibilities of the current difficult situation." Barrionuevo pointed out that "the solutions must be overall solutions, because there are no individual or sectorial solutions."

He said that within the framework of "the salary policy, we are trying to implement a reasonable formula with an overall approach to attack inflation." He went on to say that under the current democratic government, "all social sectors have the right to judge and criticize the decisions of the government, and we especially expect that from union organizations."

He said: "The union organizations must fulfill their basic role of defending the workers' interests and make their contribution in the search for finding the solutions needed under the current emergency economic situation." The minister continued against unions "opposing things without proposals and reasonable alternatives to overcome this crisis we are living through which none of us created."

He said: "Therefore, it is necessary for the working men and women who are aware of the emergency situation we are experiencing to contribute with their efforts to overcome the crisis, even if their claims are only partially satisfied, and to continue working in this common task."

In conclusion, he called for "the active participation of union organizations," so that their "criticisms and demands are genuinely conveyed with seriousness and responsibility" to government officials.

CGT Criticizes Speech

PY050316 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 Apr 85 p 1

[Excerpts] (NA-DYN) -- Labour Minister Hugo Barrionuevo, in a televised national address last night, said the government's wage policy is anti-inflationary and at the same time guarantees employment and the maintenance of workers' purchasing power But Unified CGT spokesmen criticized the address as being "full of optimistic expressions" and nothing else. CGT press secretary Juan Jose Zanola complained Barrionuevo did not even mention whether or not the government would continue granting quarterly wage adjustments.

Barrionuevo's address was immediately criticized by labour leaders.

Zanola, national chairman of the bank clerks' association, complained that Barrionuevo "did not even mention the date collective wage bargaining talks are to restart." He also showed indignation that Barrionuevo "is suggesting the labour movement has not sought solutions through dialogue."

Labour's "defence of the socio-economic contract talks and the fact that only one national strike has been staged" since President Raul Alfonsin assumed office "shows our determination to create and not to destroy," Zanola said. Zanola added that Barrionuevo also left out any mention of whether the government would continue with its quarterly adjustment policy whereby workers are granted additional increases every fourth month to cover the gap between real and estimated inflation of the previous three months.

CGT international relations secretary Enrique Venturini said the speech clearly showed the government's decision "to base income growth on the reduction of inflation."

SOVIET UNION MAY INCREASE GRAIN PURCHASES

PY081940 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1409 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (DYN) -- Soviet Ambassador to Argentina Oleg Kvasov announced today that his country will renew the contract for the purchase of 4 million tons of cereals per year from Argentina, and announced that "if the circumstances require, we will buy much more." The 4-year agreement, which should be renewed in the near future, calls for the Soviet purchase of 4 to 5 million tons of cereals per year from Argentina, but, Ambassador Kvasov noted, "those figures are a minimum, because last year we bought 7 million tons."

The Soviet diplomat added that "if circumstances demand, this year we will buy much more." He added: "We will also purchase grains from the United States." Ambassador Kvasov made this statement to journalists at the Ezeiza International Airport where he went this morning to welcome Soviet writer Yulian [as received] Semenov who came to participate in the International Book Fair.

As for the possibility that his country will resume purchases of beef from Argentina, Ambassador Kvasov admitted that "some problems have come up for the renewal" of the agreement for the purchase of 60,000 tons per year, but he declined to specify the problems. Kvasov explained, however, that "one of the circumstances (for the non-renewal of the contract) is that my country has increased beef production." In conclusion, the Soviet diplomat did not rule out the possibility of a resumption of meat purchases, and recalled that his country continues to import other products, such as wine, from Argentina.

GOVERNMENT DECREE REGULATES COCA LEAF TRADE

PY092225 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 24 Mar 85 p 7

[Text] Through Decree 20733, the Government recently established rules to regulate legal coca trade. The objective of this law is to guarantee a supply of coca leaves for chewing and to restrict to the maximum the supply of this product, which is also used to manufacture cocaine.

The decree was released by Colonel Carlos Fernandez Gonzalez, chairman of the National Commission for the Struggle Against Drug Trafficking, who has stated that with the enforcement of this decree, all coca trade licenses have been annulled. He said that all the coca leaves traded locally were being used for drug trafficking and that they were not being used to meet the demands of large labor sectors, such as those of the miners and peasants. He said that in view of the high demand in the drug trafficking sector and the high prices, coca leaves have become inaccessible to the peasants.

Col Fernandez noted that there have been cases in which peasants have tried to replace coca leaves by chewing other types of leaves, which in many cases has had negative results.

He stated that the decree eliminates the middleman and establishes a new relationship between the producer and the consumer. The decree contains nine articles and establishes certain prerequisites to legally recognize an official "coca leaf producer" and a "coca trader." These prerequisites include: not having a previous drug trafficking record; owning a coca plantation; being registered in the registry of producers; and having a financial guarantee.

Moreover, it establishes that the chewing of coca leaves is the only legal way in which coca leaves can be consumed. Coca leaves can also be legally used for export purposes, but always in keeping with current regulations and when used as a raw material for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products, foods, and other uses not related to the production of dangerous drugs.

The law recognizes as legal trade markets among producers and consumers the following: primary markets located in production areas; the central markets located in Sacaba, Chuquiaguillo and Montero, which are in the Departments of Cochabamba, La Paz and Santa Cruz, respectively; and the main supply markets that will sell the product to consumers and that can be located in provinces, districts, and the like.

Those coca producers who are legally recognized as such through an identification card issued by the Commission for the Struggle Against Drug Trafficking can trade coca leaves only through labor and business organizations or other legally authorized groups, and/or after receiving proper authorization to do so.

After purchasing the established amount, coca transporters will obtain a free transit permit (allowing them to transport the produce from the market where they purchased it, to the market where they will sell it). This permit will allow them to use the main highway and exempt them from any tolls en route to the market where they are to sell the produce.

The regulation establishes that the transporters who act as suppliers, the retailers, who act as bidders, and the consumers will be able to operate in those markets where the produce is sold. All this will be done in keeping with other regulations that will be implemented under the supervision of market officials.

Prior to the presentation of their license and after showing that their previous purchase has been completely sold, retailers will obtain a purchase order from the market control department, where they will be registered; they will purchase the authorized amount and will proceed to sell the product. All sales to consumers will be recorded in a registry to be supplied by the coca sale control department.

It is also established that "retailers must reside in the city, province, or district where they carry out their activities."

The whereas clauses of the decree establish that these regulations were approved in keeping with Article 2 of D.S. 20424 issued on 20 August 1984, which establishes a prudential deadline to implement those regulations included therein. Col Fernandez noted that these regulations were written in consultation with peasant union organizations, the Bolivian Labor Federation, and coca leaf producer organizations, and that the general ideas that were collected from these groups in this regard were made compatible with those of the government.

MAGAZINE SAYS ARMS BEING SMUGGLED FROM ARGENTINA

PY100202 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2350 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Brasilia, 9 Apr (EFE) -- The magazine VEJA reported in its latest issue on the continued smuggling of Argentine arms directed at supplying the arsenals of left-wing Bolivian groups. In its "Radar" section, which usually contains journalistic scoops, the magazine reported that the Argentine Border Police have reinforced their units along the border with Bolivia in view of the frequent arms thefts in Buenos Aires. According to the Argentine intelligence services, these arms are secretly being taken across the Bolivian border. The magazine further reported that petty smuggling along the border facilitates the transport of these arms, because groups of Bolivians enter Argentina illegally carrying foodstuffs and on their way back they bring in arms, which are generally dismantled. According to VEJA, the increased arms smuggling is tied to the call which Juan Lechin Oquendo, secretary general of the Bolivian Labor Federation, made to all miners and workers to oust President Hernan Siles Zuazo and to rise in arms and seize power.

PAZ NAMES CONGRESS PRESIDENT GARRET AS RUNNING MATE

PY100208 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR], national leader Victor Paz Estenssoro, a former president of the Republic, has named Dr Julio Garret Ayllon, the current president of the Bolivian Congress, as his running mate.

This decision was revealed by MNR Executive Board sources this afternoon. The [word indistinct] chief chose his running mate within the boundaries of the powers bestowed upon him by the 14th MNR national convention held on 29 March. Julio Garret is a [word indistinct] member who has great influence and counts on the support of several MNR social sectors, according to MNR leaders.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT NEVES' CONDITION

Tracheotomy Performed

PY092230 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2205 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Medical bulletin read by Presidential Press Secretary Antonio Brito at the Sao Paulo Heart Institute -- live]

[Text] The medical team treating His Excellency, President Tancredo Neves, headed by Dr Henrique Walter Pinotti, has just issued the following information:

1. The evaluation of the president's health made early this afternoon revealed the need for the patient to continue being aided by a breathing apparatus for a few more days. Since the oral tracheal tube was being kept for this purpose and was causing the patient discomfort, and in order to prevent additional problems, the doctors decided to perform a tracheotomy, which involves a small incision and insertion of a cannula, which is a type of tube straight into the trachea. The tracheotomy, performed under local anesthesia by Dr Henrique Walter Pinotti, was completely successful. Now, the president, in addition to being more comfortable, will be able to talk and to be fed orally, and this will also facilitate the clearing of his respiratory tract.

2. The lung condition, from the radiological standpoint, remains unchanged. The right lung has recovered almost completely, and the left lung by 60 percent. The difficulties that appeared during the past few days were exclusively caused by the president's inability to breathe on his own.

3. Regarding the infectious process, today's tests confirm that no new infectious spots have appeared. The infection is under control. Today, the president did not run a fever.

4. This afternoon's blood tests revealed a drop in the urea level, which had increased slightly early this morning.

5. The cardiovascular and digestive functions continue to be normal.

Sao Paulo, 8 April, 1820

Signed: Dr Henrique Walter Pinotti and Dr Joao Baptista Rezende Alves

President Tancredo Neves is already in the recovery room and is doing very well. This evening, as is routine, the doctors will make a new evaluation of the president's condition.

Good evening.

Condition Worsens

PY100118 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0103 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Sao Paulo, 9 Apr (EFE) -- Government spokesman Antonio Brito has reported that the health of Brazilian President-elect Tancredo Neves has worsened during the past few hours after he underwent his sixth [number as received] operation since 15 March.

Neves, who this afternoon underwent a tracheotomy, has had his pulse rise to 160. The official report also indicated that there has been a significant rise in the urea level in the patient's blood as a result of kidney complications.

Said To Be 'Serious'

PY100216 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0150 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Report from the Sao Paulo Heart Institute by Geraldo Nunes -- live]

[Excerpt] The briefing presidential spokesman Antonio Brito is giving to newsmen is continuing. In the meantime, we want to supply some highlights of his briefing: President Neves' pulse now stands at 120, after at one point reaching 160; his temperature is now 36.2 and at one point it was 32; his blood pressure is now 130/80. X rays have shown that President Neves does not have any lung problems.

Brito said that the president had difficulties after the tracheotomy. Everything else is speculation. Quoting the doctors, Brito said that the president reacted to the operation. They said the president is a hyperactive patient; that is, he is sensitive to operations and thus a simple tracheotomy can create problems.

President Neves' condition is now considered serious. However, between 1800 and 2030 tonight, his condition was considered extremely serious. He is now undergoing an endoscopy.

Temperature, Pressure Normal

PY100356 Rio de Janeiro Radio Globo in Portuguese 0330 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] A few minutes ago, Pedro Luis Rodrigues, an adviser of presidential spokesman Antonio Brito, issued a new official bulletin on President Tancredo Neves' condition.

[Begin report] [Carlos Roberto Goncalvez] We are again reporting from the Heart Institute, where Pedro Luis Rodrigues, an adviser of the presidential spokesman, is now disclosing new information about President Tancredo Neves' health.

[Rodrigues] After the tracheotomy to which President Tancredo Neves was subjected this afternoon, his condition was good until 1830 when the frequency and rhythm of his pulse changed. After immediate treatment, the situation was progressively reversed. At 2345, his temperature and blood pressure returned to normal and his pulse was 110.

The ecocardiagram and a thorax X ray taken tonight did not reveal any abnormalities. Thank you very much.

[Goncalves] This is the latest information on President Tancredo Neves' health. When Pedro Luis Rodrigues was asked about the results of the endoscopy to which the president was subjected, he answered that he did not have any information on it. We hope that at around 0300 there will be new information on President Tancredo Neves' health.

DEPUTY SENDS TELEX TO REAGAN ON NICARAGUA

PY100131 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Apr 85

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Deputy Eduardo Matarazzo Suplicy [Workers Party, Sao Paulo State] today read a telex he sent to the U.S. President to convey his surprise over the U.S. President's proposal to the Nicaraguan Government that new elections be called in 60 days.

ENGESA TO MAKE LARGEST LATIN AMERICAN FIELD GUN

PY091645 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Apr 85 p 2

[By Roberto Godoy]

[Excerpt] This year Brazil will start manufacturing the largest field gun in Latin America. The powerful 155-mm GHN-45 is of Austrian technology, but it will be produced by Engesa, Specialized Engineers, Inc. of Sao Paulo. The initiative to develop the project belongs to the Brazilian company which will not only buy the industrial "package" but also undertake a vast cooperation program through the complete transfer of "know-how" from "Noricum," a member of the "Voest-Alpine" group.

The Brazilian-made GHN-45 will come in two versions. One will be a field gun which will be supplied with an APU-type (propelled auxiliary unit) trailer, and another more sophiscated version, the EE T-1 Osorio, which will be mounted on the basic tank manufactured by Engesa. This combination with the howitzer with a range of 39 km will make the EET-1 Osorio into one of the most advanced self-propelled artillery pieces in production.

Tnis is the start of a "family" derived from the Osorio combat vehicle whose second test prototype is now being assembled. The more sophisticated model of this vehicle will have a choice of either a 105-mm or a 120-mm cannon, in addition to electronic devices, including a main computer to coordinate firing and auxiliary systems. Immediately following the 155-mm long-range gun, Engesa will issue and antiair radar-controlled twin gun which will also be mounted on the Osorio combat vehicle.

ITALY RESPONDS TO PROTEST OVER CRAXI STATEMENT

PY090235 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 Mar 85 p C 3

[Excerpts] Italian Charge d'Affaires Francesco Caruso on 29 March went to the Foreign Ministry to forward his country's response to the protest lodged by the Chilean Government a few weeks ago following the statements made by Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi during his visit to Washington.

Caruso, who handed over the response to Director for Bilateral Policy Jose Manuel Ovalle, dubbed the response as "very good for the two countries and, above all, for their relations." Caruso noted that Craxi's statements in Washington reflect the hope that the entire Western world has concerning a return to democracy [in Chile].

"With democracy prevailing throughout the Latin American continent, peace, dialogue, and social structures will be restored," Caruso stated. Caruso noted that the statement made by the Italian prime minister "were not aimed at meddling in Chilean internal affairs, but must be understood within the Latin American context at large, within this hope of the democratic world, and, of course, the wish that this democratic process is strengthened."

Caruso added that the note also said that "the objectives of a return to democracy, something which the top-ranking authorities express as being their task, is something we deeply feel. The letter further adds a sincere and fervent wish that, once this objective is accomplished, relations between the two countries will be normalized again." In this regard, the diplomat stated that the letter is very hopeful concerning future ties between the two countries.

Asked whether this problem has been overcome, Caruso replied affirmatively. In addition, Caruso admitted that Craxi had asked for an explanation concerning the criteria used by Italian Treasury Minister Giovanni Goria, who endorsed the granting of an IMF loan to Chile, stating that the commitments of the international financial organizations exclude political discrimination. Caruso commented that in no case had a controvery arisen over this matter.

OFFICIALS STUDY MEASURES TO IMPROVE ARGENTINA TRADE

PY081740 Paris AFP in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Santiago, 7 Apr (AFP) -- Chilean-Argentine trade has decreased by 50 percent in the past 5 years, decreasing to $278 million. The International Economic Relations Department of the Chilean Foreign Ministry has reported that in 1979 bilateral trade was $437 million, with a trade balance favorable to Chile. Chilean officials are studying several measures to improve the bilateral trade figures which now favor Argentina. The ratification of the peace and friendship treaty by the two countries within the framework of the papal mediation over the Beagle Channel conflict may accelerate bilateral trade.

CARVAJAL DISCOUNTS URBAN GUERRILLA GROUP

PY100426 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal has said that the citizens can rest assured that the Carabineros, the Investigative Department, and the National Intelligence Center [CNI] have precise instructions to cooperate with the investigations being carried out by Judge Jose Canovas Robles.

Asked if he believes that the kidnapping and later murder of three people indicates that an urban guerrilla group is operating in the country, Carvajal said that first a definition of what this is all about should be made. He added that he has heard opinions that everything is normal [words indistinct] about the presence of an urban guerrilla group.

Carvajal said: It seems to me that extremist elements of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], the Communists, and all those who advocate violence would like to have an urban guerrilla group and that they are trying to have one. He added: Fortunately, we have people with common sense who oppose violence and want peace, development, and tranquillity, as well as a responsible government that has wisely used the laws and regulations to enforce peace and prevent the situation from deteriorating into urban guerrilla warfare.

BOMBINGS IN VINA DEL MAR, VALPARAISO, SANTIAGO

One Injury Reported

PY100424 Paris AFP in Spanish 0352 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Valparaiso, Chile, 9 Apr (AFP) -- Police sources have reported that five powerful bombs have exploded in the Chilean beach resort of Vina del Mar and in the port of Valparaiso, injuring one person.

One of the bombs went off near the post office building in Vina del Mar, 140 km northwest of Santiago, injuring a pedestrian. Two other bombs went off in the middle of a residential district in Valparaiso, near the intendant's (governor's) office and the office of the chief of the militarized Carabineros police. The other bombs, which were heard at approximately 2300 [0300 GMT], affected an office of the National Forestry Corporation and a bank's branch office.

In the meantime, in Santiago, two powerful explosions occurred at approximately 2230 in the fashionable Providencia District. Up until midnight, no movement whatsoever had claimed responsibility for the attacks, which occurred 24 hours before the holding of a new day of protest against the government led by General Augusto Pinochet, a protest called by the National Workers Command (CNT) and the political opposition.

Providencia Explosions Reported

HK100444 Hong Kong AFP in English 0415 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Santiago, April 10 (AFP) -- Seven powerful bombs exploded Tuesday night in Chile's main cities a little more than 24 hours before a new national protest day against Chile's military regime. Two blasts were in the posh Providencia residential neighborhood of this capital. One was by the Vina del Mar post office. Four others were close to Valparaiso's government office building, militarized police headquarters, national forestry offices and a bank. Earlier, armed men in civilian clothing detained two leaders of the building workers' confederation here.

In the afternoon, unidentified commandos raided the building union headquarters and stole 50,000 leaflets convoking the protest day. It was called by the National Workers Command (CNT) and the Democratic Alliance (AD) of centrist and conservative opposition parties to protest the kidnapping and murder 10 days ago of a sociologist, a professor and a designer.

The commandos wrecked the furniture in the building union headquarters and beat all the militants there including four women, union officials complained.

Two Youths Injured

PY101227 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Two youngsters have been injured, although not seriously, when two explosive devices went off in Providencia. The explosions took place at 2220 and 2230 last night in the (Orreboluco) passage, at the intersection with Provincia Street.

The first explosion occurred at the door of the (?City Bank) branch in (Orreboluco) passage, shattering windows and damaging furniture. Ten minutes later another bomb went off a few meters from that site. In addition to material damage, the shards from the explosions injured youngsters Marcelo Ferreti and Mauricio Jake, who were taken to the outpatient clinic of the Salvador Hospital where injuries were treated. Material damage was also caused to the agency of the [name indistinct] bank, the branch of the Development Bank, the agency of the City Bank [words indistinct]. Reports from the Fifth Region give accounts of the explosions of seven bombs at about 2300 last night, one of them a Carabineros precinct in Valparaiso.

'ARMED CIVILIANS' SHOOT, KIDNAP YOUTHS

PY100325 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0206 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Santiago, 9 Apr (EFE) -- A student was shot by two unidentified armed civilians during a shoot-out in Santiago today. The same civilians also kidnapped eight youths. Other unidentified civilians seized two union leaders, and a member of the Chilean Human Rights Commission was the target of an attempted kidnapping.

The shoot-out and kidnapping of the students took place in front of the Amunategui Lyceum in Santiago and was perpetrated by individuals in a car. Oscar Fuentes, the wounded student, was taken by his attackers to the central first aid station, where he was admitted in serious condition, according to Radio Chilena which is owned by the Santiago Archbishopric.

Meanwhile, other unidentified people raided the headquarters of the Chilean Union of Construction Workers (CTC), where they seized leaders Jose Figueroa Jorquera and Manuel Bustamante Garcia. Earlier, the same union headquarters was raided by 10 masked individuals who destroyed furniture and carried away documents and many other objects after beating up 8 leaders and spraying their hair with orange paint.

The Chilean Human Rights Commission has reported that one of its members, Hector Alejando Astorga, 21, an art student, was the target of an attempted kidnapping by individuals who were driving a van.

RAMIREZ ON MEETINGS WITH CASTRO, ORTEGA

Discussion of Reagan Plan

PA091523 Paris AFP in Spanish 1434 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Bogota, 9 Apr (AFP) -- Cuban President Fidel Castro has asked the Latin American countries for a display of "unprecedented hemispheric solidarity" to confront the payment of the foreign debt, Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez disclosed here today. Castro made the appeal during a meeting he held in Havana with Ramirez, who visited him on Monday on instructions from President Belisario Betancur, to review the status of peace in Central America.

Latin America's foreign debt exceeds $250 billion.

Ramirez said that, according to Castro, the foreign debt "is probably Latin America's most serious problem," whose "effects are even more profound than Central American peace itself."

Ramirez returned last night from Havana, where he met for 13 hours with Castro and for 3 hours with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega to brief them on the peace plan for Central America proposed by the United States. The initiative of U.S. President Ronald Reagan calls for an immediate 60-day truce in Nicaragua's armed struggle while new presidential elections are called in that nation.

In principle and in accordance with Ramirez' report, Castro "clearly expressed his support for the peace process of the Contadora Group" (composed of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela).

"Contadora is the best means for seeking peace in Central America and possibly the only way to reach a solution in the region," Foreign Minister Ramirez said.

Nicaragua has rejected Reagan's peace proposal.

Ramirez said that although peace in Central America was the main topic of discussion with Castro and Ortega, the Cuban leader preferred to express his concern over the area's foreign debt problem. "Latin America cannot pay its foreign debt," Castro said, according to the Colombian minister, who pointed out that "Castro believes that Latin America cannot sustain the impact produced by having to bleed itself by exporting."

"He (Castro) proposes a number of alternatives to this; for example, establishing a 5 to 10 year grace period on the debt payments and then granting between 20 and 25 years to pay it," Ramirez recalled. "Commander Castro also favors a reduction of the interest from 10 to 6 percent," he added.

"Commander Castro, who has a good grasp of the Latin American situation, says that the foreign debt problem provides an auspicious opportunity to create an unprecedented hemispheric solidarity."

Ramirez said that he met with Ortega for 3 hours. "He informed me that his government does not accept the proposal made by the U.S. President." "Mr Ortega, however, confirmed his desire to continue the Manzanillo, Mexico, talks with the United States in order to listen to proposals in a bilateral manner," he said.

Likewise, Foreign Minister Ramirez said that Ortega expressed optimism over the meeting of plenipotentiaries scheduled to take place in Panama on 11 and 12 April. "For the Nicaraguan president the meeting in Panama is a positive act within the Contadora process, because at this meeting the document for peace in Central America will be revised," Foreign Minister Ramirez concluded.

Ramirez informed Betancur today of the results of his mission in Havana during a private meeting with the president after a routine cabinet meeting.

Resumption of Manzanillo Talks

PA091257 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Bogota -- Nicaragua will negotiate directly only with the United States and not with the counterrevolutionaries. This is the opinion stated by Sandinist President Daniel Ortega to Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo in Havana.

The Colombian foreign minister, who also met with Cuban leader Fidel Castro, said the Nicaraguans want the bilateral talks with Washington that were being held in Manzanillo, Mexico, to be resumed.

According to Ramirez Ocampo, Cuba said that Nicaragua will autonomously determine its criteria in view of the plan proposed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who suggested that the Sandinist government negotiate with the Nicaraguan rebels seeking to overthrow it as a condition for the White House to stop supporting the rebel forces militarily.

The Colombian minister, who returned to Bogota after a 24-hour visit to Cuba, said that Fidel Castro and Daniel Ortega reaffirmed their support for the Contadora Group to find a negotiated peace in Central America.

Ramirez Ocampo said that if the Reagan proposal is an ultimatum, Nicaragua cannot accept it. Nicaragua will not reconsider its initial decision to reject the U.S. plan. Nicaragua said that it advocates a dialogue and that it would like to carry out this dialogue bilaterally through the Manzanillo negotiations, Ramirez Ocampo said.

The foreign minister said that during his 14 hours of intense dialogue with Fidel Castro they did not discuss the possible resumption of ties between Colombia and Cuba but analyzed the Latin American economic crisis. He said that in Castro's view, the continent cannot pay its foreign debt.

COMMUNISTS QUESTION IMF ECONOMIC RECOMMENDATIONS

PA070105 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Bogota -- The Communist Party of Colombia today asserted that the multilateral agreement whereby Colombia is part of the IMF is unconstitutional because such an agreement curtails the self-determination of the country's legitimate authorities to handle the nation's economy.

(Hernando Hurtado), member of the Communist Party of Colombia Central Committee and representative in Congress, discussed the conditions set by the IMF for handling the Colombian economy.

[Begin recording] [(Hurtado)] We think that Belisario Betancur's international policy is positive insofar as the efforts made for a political solution to Central America's conflicts. At the same time, we vigorously criticize the economic measures that, we think, harm the national sovereignty and worsens the plight of the working masses.

[Reporter] Dr (Hurtado), considering that the IMF has signed an international agreement with Colombia, do you think that the IMF's recommendations undermine national sovereignty?

[(Hurtado)] I think that measures such as those dealing with free investment in Colombia and the fact that a treaty has been signed whereby any disagreement between a U.S. investor and the nation will not be considered and resolved by Colombia but rather by U.S. authorities seriously undermines national sovereignty. [end recording]

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE DISCUSSES ELECTION SECURITY

PY091845 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Apr 85

[President Fernando Belaunde Terry's regular Monday press conference from Government House over national radio and television network -- presumably live]

[Excerpts] [(Bonleon)] Patricia (Bonleon), of Lima television station Channel 7. Mr President: In the departments [as heard] of Huaras and Huanuco, the political-military command has decided that citizens must go from one district to another to fulfill their right to vote. Can the military authorities change the electoral jurisdiction of these citizens, forcing them to vote in places where they have not been registered? Has not the Electoral Court authorized the installation of ballot boxes for travelers [mesas de transeuntes]? Does this mean the de facto installation of ballot boxes...

[Belaunde, interrupting] No, this whole strategy might be seen as a negative measure by the National Defense Council. But generally speaking, what we are seeking is granting more security to people without dispersing the security forces. The idea is to gather a larger number of ballot boxes in rural and semi-rural areas in order to provide more protection to people, because an isolated ballot box with one man guarding it can be a target for disorder and an attempt to frustrate the elections, at least at the district level. This has been very well studied by the command in order to protect the citizens and guarantee the elections. Of course, there will be cases where people will have to walk a little more, but that will only be to grant them protection and to guarantee the elections.

[(Arieta)] (Bernavides Hernan Arieta) of the newspaper EL NACIONAL. Mr President: In remarks to THE WASHINGTON POST, you expressed some sort of disappointment at the lack of greater U.S. cooperation with your government, although you have greatly contributed to preserve U.S. interests.

[Belaunde] No, to preserve the interests of the cause of peace and democracy in the continent...

[(Arieta), interrupting] Excuse me, Mr President. The second part of the question is this: The U.S. secret services have emphatically stated that a great Soviet influence prevails in our country, where we have 250 (?advisers). What is your answer to these accusations?

[Belaunde] Perhaps I was not too clear in the interview I granted to THE WASHINGTON POST. I have not read it fully yet. I have only read parts of it sent to me over the phone. But I think that those superpowers are facing a very serious danger, which is the normal competition between superpowers. This competition unfortunately at times seems inevitable. But they should not look for battlefields in any of the Third World countries, and much less in Latin America or in South America. There is a great danger that this battlefield will be extended among us. All Latin American governments must be aware of this and try to prevent it.

For instance, the guerrillas that emerged in my previous government were an obvious attempt to create an ideological battlefield here. But it was a foreign war, not our war. They failed, and so they emerged in other countries, such as Bolivia. During this government, terrorism has again emerged. This is another attempt to bring a foreign conflict to this sacred soil of liberty and democracy.

We do not want to be the stage of this or any other conflicts. It is extremely serious for Latin America. We know that there are battlefields in the Middle East, in Africa, in Asia, and in our own continent. The battlefields are always outside the territories of the superpowers. Therefore, I would rather maintain an equidistant position, that is, of not depending on one or the other power. I do not deny my ideological inclination for the cause of democracy, and there are tasks imposed on us by democracy. But we should be alert against the attempts to bring a foreign, bloody, and absurd conflict to our countries. We must reject these attempts.

SECURITY MEASURES ANNOUNCED FOR 14 APRIL ELECTIONS

PY091535 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Apr 85

["Text" of communique released by Armed Forces Joint Command on security measures to be adopted for 14 April elections]

[Text] In compliance with the mission entrusted to the Armed Forces for the electoral process to be held on 14 April, guaranteeing the free exercise of the right to vote and protecting the electoral authorities, the Armed Forces Joint Command asks the citizens for their cooperation for the following measures:

1. No packages or bags should be carried to the voting places.

2. In accordance with the provisions included in official communique No 002-C2A, voters are reminded that to enter the voting places they should only carry their electoral registration booklets.

3. Voters must not resist the security measures taken by the personnel.

4. Voters must not carry any type of weapons.

5. The first come first served order must be maintained.

6. Voters must avoid congregating as they leave the areas near the voting places.

7. No alcoholic beverages must be drunk before the end of voting.

8. Vehicles must be parked 100 meters away from the voting places.

These measures, among others adopted according to the good judgment of the citizens, will allow the Armed and Police Forces to grant effective security service and respect for the citizens.

TRADE, MARITIME TRAFFIC RESUMED WITH CUBA

PY100130 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Report from Government House]

[Text] After 20 years, the democratic Uruguayan Government tonight decided to resume commercial ties and maritime traffic with Cuba. In fact, the Uruguayan Government repealed all the provisions banning all direct or indirect trade and maritime traffic with the Republic of Cuba.

The issue was discussed at a meeting President Julio Maria Sanguinetti held this afternoon with Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias. Relations between Uruguay and Cuba have been suspended since 8 September 1974, when diplomatic and consular relations between the Government of Uruguay and Cuba were broken off. At that time, it was also decided to ban all direct or indirect trade and maritime traffic with Cuba.

The executive branch has stated that the Uruguayan Government intends to establish and to maintain good relations with all countries based on mutual respect and noninterference in the domestic affairs of each state. Measures designed to achieve this goal will be adopted.

Radio Carve was told that the resumption of commercial ties does not entail the resumption of diplomatic relations, which will remain interrupted until the two governments decide to hold direct negotiations on this issue.

SANGUINETTI TALKS TO ARGENTINE, COLOMBIAN LEADERS

PY100204 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Report from Government House]

[Text] The presidents of Uruguay, Argentina, and Colombia today held telephone conversations and discussed world political issues. This afternoon, President Sanguinetti held separate telephone conversations with his Argentine and Colombian counterparts. During these conversations, which lasted several minutes, they discussed major world issues, including the Latin American efforts concerning the foreign debt. As is known, President Sanguinetti has long maintained not only political but also friendly ties with the Argentine and Ecuadoran [as heard] presidents. These ties are reaffirmed through contacts like the ones held today by the three presidents.

INTERIOR MINISTER SEES DESTABILIZATION ATTEMPTS

PY100227 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Interior Minister Carlos Manini Rios has stated that minority groups are seeking to destabilize the country.

He also expressed concern over acts of violence in soccer stadiums and announced that tomorrow he will visit the Punta Carretas and Miguelete prisons.

Commenting on the incidents that took place at the Centenario Soccer Stadium and the measures to be adopted in this respect, Manini said: [recorded passage indistinct]

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES MILITARY HOLDING MEETINGS

PY100248 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Juan Vicente Chiarino has stated that there is no firm proof that senior military officers have been holding political meetings. Chiarino said he does not know who fabricated the detailed story in this regard.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] It has been reported, and there is concern in this respect, about a possible state of deliberation in military circles. Are you in the position to deny this speculation categorically?

[Chiarino] I do not know who fabricated this story. The truth is that there is nothing that could substantiate the detailed report released on this subject. When friends get together, they talk, especially if these friends are retired officers. They can talk. Therefore, there has been nothing that could cause any worry or apprehension of any kind. This is all I can say. [end recording]

EL DIA CRITICIZES TUPAMARO LEADERS' POSITION

PY291926 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 23 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Inadmissible"]

[Text] The statements recently made by some Tupamaro leaders just a few hours after the true representatives of the people had legally ordered their release cannot be overlooked because, if they are, some people may interpret this as tacit agreement. These statements have caused amazement and annoyance among the people because to say that the armed struggle has not been definitely dropped is to again refuse to accept the real situation in the country and to ignore the feelings of the people, whose aspirations are not truly represented and who are deceitfully being used through the adoption of blind and nefarious measures. The amnesty was implemented as an act of compassion and to appease all national sectors. It was not implemented within an ideological framework. Those who believe otherwise are again being trapped by the cobwebs of obscurantism. No less surprising, or repudiable, is the statement issued by another militant of the seditious movement, who was recently depicted by those who demanded his release from prison as the victim of serious illnesses that resulted from the ill-treatment he received while in prison. Perhaps he should be excused for his statement in view of the hardships he suffered. But in view of its pernicious quality, this statement, which was published by the weekly OPINAR in yesterday's edition, cannot be overlooked. Essentially, the Tupamaro leader said that "the Dan Mitrione case was not an assassination but revolutionary justice."

This apology for crime, the death penalty, if we are to call it by its true name, since this is what it really was, undermines the civility and feelings of Uruguayans. Moreover, it is a dangerous way to justify ideas. This is so because with the same dangerous fanatism that today some try to justify a crime by involving "revolutionary justice," tomorrow some others may justify the treatment that some subversives received in prison by invoking "counterrevolutionary justice."

This is inadmissible in both instances.

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY ATTACKED WITH TEAR GAS GRENADE

PA092014 Paris AFP in Spanish 1953 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] San Jose, 9 Apr (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose was the target of an attack with a tear gas grenade that was hurled by unidentified persons from a speeding vehicle, officials of the diplomatic delegation charged today. Ambassador Leonor Arguello explained that last night between 2310 and 2315 the occupants of a "pickup" [preceding words in English] hurled a tear gas grenade at the east wing of the building in La California District. The grenade hit a garage door where it exploded without causing any major damage.

This is the first time that an attack this serious has been staged, Arguello stated, recalling that on other occasions the embassy has been the target of attacks with eggs or red paint hurled by demonstrators.

ENVOY TO NICARAGUA DISMISSED FOR 'IRREGULARITIES'

PA091336 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Jesus Fernandez Morales, Costa Rican ambassador to Nicaragua, has been dismissed from his post, Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez confirmed yesterday. The decision was adopted after an investigation by Foreign Ministry officials who determined that Ambassador Fernandez did not provide the government with information on some important incidents in Nicaragua. On several occasions the Foreign Ministry expressed its support for the ambassador's mission, but the decision was adopted after irregularities at the embassy were confirmed.

For some time several groups accused the ambassador of being linked to the Sandinist regime. The Foreign Ministry decision, supported by an investigation by some of its officials, confirmed the accusations. A new diplomatic representative to Nicaragua will be named.

RED CROSS PRESIDENT ON REFUGEE OVERCROWDING

PA091417 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Costa Rican Red Cross President Miguel Carmona has disclosed that the Red Cross is taking care of 1,050 refugees and has described this situation as worrisome. He said that the only camp that had space for refugees is filling up.

[Begin recording] We can say that since Maundy Thursday the Costa Rican Red Cross has reported that there are 900 people in the camp at Baperal farm, there are 49 at the Santa Rosa Pocosol post, and 67 entered the country unexpectedly and we had to house them in the gym at Ciudad Quezada. In sum, I can say that we are taking care of 1,050 and this institution is concerned because the only place where we had enough room, the Santa Rosa Pocosol post, which can accomodate 200 more people, is filling up. Although the Baperal farm has 55 manzanas, we have not been able to establish an adequate infrastructure due to our constantly busy schedule. There are people who are saying that we are treating refugees inhumanely. But this is not true. They might be a bit uncomfortable, but they are still receiving attention, albeit limited because of the large number of people. In any event, we are trying to hold a meeting with the National Commission for Refugees executive director today or with the justice minister to discuss what we are going to do with these 1,050 people who are a source of concern for the Costa Rican Red Cross. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

ARENA, PCN DENOUNCE ELECTION IRREGULARITIES

PA091634 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 8 Apr 85 pp 7, 21

[Text] The numerous irregularities committed by the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, during the elections represent serious violations of the electoral law and cast a shadow of doubt on the honesty of the elections, thereby mocking the Salvadoran people one more time.

This was stated in a communique issued by leaders of the Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA] and the National Conciliation Party [PCN], which formed a coalition to participate in the elections for Legislative Assembly deputies and municipal mayors. The communique stated its deep concern for these unspeakable acts, which counter the democratic process in our homeland.

The document added that the people are well aware of the abuse of power which was openly and shamelessly perpetrated by officials of different government institutions with the evident purpose of tipping the balance of the latest electoral round in favor of the PDC. Nevertheless, the results favored the parties comprising the coalition.

The communique added: The Salvadoran people know that the PDC used thousands of public employees to coerce the voters in many regions of the national territory. Hundreds of government vehicles were used to carry large groups of voters -- who were threatened that if they did not vote for the PDC, they would no longer get any of the aid sent from abroad to help those affected by the conflict. In addition, a large amount of the government's economic resources was used for propaganda activities and to purchase votes. Given this situation and the danger that our democratic process will be discredited again because the Salvadoran people's will has been disregarded, the coalition parties, ARENA and PCN, have heeded the people's demands and presented a request for annulment at the Central Electoral Council, CCE, to unveil the official party's dishonest attitude.

This request is based on the statutes corresponding to the electoral law, so we consider that the statements issued by the official party's spokesman are irresponsible because they imply that this represents a maneuver to alter the constitutional life in our Republic.

Every time that the PDC loses an election or violates the country's juridical norms, its members invoke the discredited argument of destabilization, even though they are the main destabilizers and enemies of our democratic process. The exercise of a right granted by law will never be reason for destabilization, unless the official party's dictatorship has been established in its full dimension.

The communique issued by the ARENA and PCN leaders added that they hold members of the official party responsible for the unpredictable consequences that might befall our people following a violation of the people's will, which could include the suspension of aid from friendly countries that advocate a real democracy in El Salvador. The statements issued by the CCE president, implying that we have accused the Armed Forces of participating in the manuevers of the official party, are completely false and this can be ascertained by simply reading the document in which we presented our request for annulment.

In addition, the communique denounced the irresponsible, arrogant, and abusive attitude of Dr Jose Antonio Morales Erhlich, PDC member, who issued calls through different news media on the night of 2 April and urged the masses to rise up and defend what they consider "their great victory." This call not only represents an act of ruffianism and lack of political maturity, but it also contributes to creating a climate of violence which only favors the extreme right and counters the Armed Forces' efforts to defend the national sovereignty.

The top-level PCN and ARENA leaders hereby issue a call to all their directorate board members and followers to maintain a serene attitude, reject any violent measures, reject provocations from members of the official party, and help our Armed Forces defend public order and the strict abidance by the law.

FMLN-FDR SAYS U.S. INTERVENED IN ELECTIONS

PA091705 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0200 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Statement by the FDR-FMLN entitled "Dialogue and the 31 March Elections " issued on 7 April, place not given]

[Text] The unofficial results of the 31 March elections in El Salvador to elect deputies and mayors make the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] appear as the winner and the National Conciliation Party [PCN] and the Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party [PAISA] of the rightist coalition Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA], appear the losers. The propaganda orchestrated by the Voice of America has made those results appear genuine. Despite the fact that no official information or figures are available, we can analyze the meaning of this electoral process.

First, the 31 March elections constitute a major U.S. intervention in El Salvador's domestic political affairs. The United States had to meddle in the elections for deputies and mayors to make sure that their political and [word indistinct] instrument [words indistinct]. The United States financed and advised the PDC campaign. The United States distributed international invitations to observers to travel to El Salvador with all expenses paid, including personal bodyguards. In addition, they maneuvered to divide and create contradictions within ARENA and the PCN. They even mounted a propaganda campaign to proclaim the PDC electoral victory a few hours after the elections.

The electoral campaign, the casting of votes, and the events after the elections indicate that the U.S. Administration sees the elections as an instrument to strengthen its war against our people not only because this helps it to obtain more money from the U.S. Congress for arms and ammunition, but also because it has allowed the administration to foster a political agreement between the oligarchy, the PDC, and the Army that aims to militarily defeat the democratic and revolutionary project headed by the FMLN-FDR. This was stated by the defense minister during a press conference in which he was surrounded by high command members and leaders of military units. He asserted the genuineness of the elections and appealed to the parties to abandon politicking to form a national front against the subversives.

Abstentionism is the most important fact of the elections. The Central Electoral Council, [CCE] reported that there are more than 2.6 million voters registered in the country and that they expected 1.8 million people to cast their votes. Neverthless, the figures published by the PDC barely surpass 800,000 votes cast. This means that not even one-third of the Salvadorans cast their votes. These figures express the mistrust and the [word distinct] of most Salvadorans for electoral processes such as this one.

In addition, during the elections the military again intervened in the process because in more than 30 municipalities in the country's eastern and northern sectors officers and soldiers cast their votes in lieu of the people, marking the ballots for the PDC in a manner similar to that used for the PCN some years ago.

We assert that the elections constituted an evident deception against the Salvadoran people and international opinion. The elections were not an effort to solve the armed conflict. Rather, they constitute another step in the extension and stepping up of the war and U.S. Government intervention in our domestic affairs. The continuation of the dialogue is the only road toward peace and democracy. Since the beginning of the La Palma dialogue, Duarte's intentions were evident: to use it as an instrument for electoral purposes. Our fronts denounced this and rejected all politicization of the process for a negotiated political solution.

In view of the extreme right's offensive aginst the dialogue, Duarte used the excuse of lacking a majority in the Assembly to unilaterally suspend the dialogue process. This excuse is no longer valid. Moreover, the FMLN-FDR feels that the most overwhelming, practical gesture for which the citizens are waiting is the decision to resume the dialogue. For this reason, we reassert our willingness for the dialogue and hereby propose to President Duarte that he resume the dialogue initiated between his government and our front as soon as practicable, thus faithfully enforcing the accords taken at La Palma and Ayagualo.

The people demand a political solution to the conflict. The increase in protests, street demonstrations, and strikes by the workers demonstrate an upsurge in the Salvadoran popular masses that support the struggle spurred by unemployment, hunger, the high cost of living, paralyzation of the agrarian reform, growing human rights violations, and the demand for the resumption of the dialogue and a political solution for the conflict. This is the most outstanding characteristic of this political moment in our country. For this reason, the FMLN-FDR feels that the Salvadoran masses will push harder for a political solution of the conflict until it becomes the unity slogan for millions of Salvadorans in the near future. We are sure that the Salvadoran people will exert presure for the resumption of the dialogue, not permit others to gamble with it, and see to it that this dialogue is not carried out without the people's participation. We are also convinced that at this moment of the struggle for peace and against intervention our people will have the support and warmth of the world's peoples, their popular and humanitarian organizations, and their progressive political leaders of various creeds. All of us who want peace with justice and freedom want to make a special effort so the steps taken forward in the dialogue cannot be rendered useless by the eternal enemies of the Salvadoran people's right to democracy and the self-determination.

[Signed] FMLN-FDR, 7 April

FMLN-FDR ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON DIALOGUE

PA100407 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0113 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Communique issued by the FMLN-FDR on dialogue; place and date not given]

[Text] To the Salvadoran people. The FMLN-FDR address themselves to the Salvadoran people to make this known.

After four elections and hundreds of speeches on a supposed democratic process, our people will again witness an electoral resolution where the votes cast by the citizens are the least important.

This result is again being negotiated by two rightist power blocs, both of them enemies of the people. The only difference between these two groups is the strategy they plan to use to defeat the people's forces represented by our fronts. The difference is that one of them says that to safeguard their interests, war has to be waged with much demagoguery and false reforms, while the other faction only proposes war.

Three real, specific powers battle in this struggle. On one side, the U.S. interests represented by Duarte and the PDC. This is the key for the United States to be able to continue corrupting and denationalizing the Salvadoran Army. On the other side, the domestic economic power of the oligarchic groups represented by ARENA and the PCN. Finally, the Army, that represents the military power now used by the United States. For the military high command, it is clear that the best solution is the one that guarantees U.S. aid for them to survive, to be able to continue the war, and to continue to fill their pockets with dollars, and at the same time taking care not to aggravate the conflict between the parties because this weakens them in the eyes of the people.

Our people then ask: What was the use of the votes that the citizens cast during the latest elections as the result of pressure, fear, confusion, and deception? As long as the true power factors are not reorganized, as represented by the economic and military powers; as long as there is no worthy and sovereign position regarding the current interventionist policy of the administration of President Reagan, there will be neither peace nor free elections in our country. It is clear, then, that the true power factors for our people are not the votes or elections, but the workers' army and the ability for organization and struggle of the popular movement represented by the FMLN-FDR.

Therefore, our people must make their utmost efforts to increase and strengthen these two factors. Now that another political plan imposed by the United States has failed, the right time has arrived for all of us Salvadorans who love peace and justce, regardless of its origin, to think carefully. Will it be necessary for our forces to continue defeating every proposal, plan, and political and military idea coming from the warmongering minds in Washington for us to sit down and find a fair, reasonable solution? Do the Armed Forces really believe that they can defeat our forces in an ever-widening war that in a short time will engulf the entire territory without dangerously affecting the economic and political bases of their military apparatus? What will be the cost of the new projects and ideas when the current ones fail? How many more lives of soldiers and young Salvadoran officers will the new Washington plans cost when the current ones fall apart? Do the generals really believe that they will be able to stop the rage of the people provoked by hunger and unemployment that will be combined with the power of our arms no longer wielded by inexperienced guerrillas but by seasoned fighters determined to win or die? Do the factions advocating war and a military solution really believe that they will be able to stop a war that has already reached the gardens in the oligarchs' and generals' mansions? In this framework, we reassert the following:

1. We reassert our firm conviction that the struggle and organizations are true instruments for our people's struggle and that, for this reason, we support and urge the people's sectors not to lose heart and to step up their fair, genuine struggle.

2. We reassert our firm conviction in the need for a true popular and national political solution. For this solution, our arms are the true guarantee for peace with justice.

3. Because we love peace, because peace is a just national and international aspiration, because dialogue is demanded by the people for a negotiated political solution that has all our support and sincere willingness, we reassert our determination to take specific steps to continue this dialogue.

For this reason, officially and formally, on behalf of our FMLN fronts, we propose the immediate resumption of the dialogue through a meeting at the highest level in Morazan Department on 21 April. For this, we have already sent a written message to the Salvadoran Government through mediator Msgr Rivera y Damas. It is urgent to give an answer to our people's just pressure for dialogue and peace with justice. It is necessary to recover the La Palma and Ayagualo accords. It is urgent to reach an accord on the humanization of the conflict, including respect for the agreements on prisoners of war treatment and exchange. It is necessary to organize the participation and contribution of all sectors of the nation in the dialogue process. It is necessary to genuinely organize a mixed working commission to discuss the proposals from both sides. It is necessary to stop invalidating the role of the mediator and to seek a true dialogue. We reiterate to our people, who urgently demand dialogue and peace with justice, to fully trust that our fronts want a firm, sincere, and honest policy for peace.

With unity to victory. Revolution or death. We will win.

[Signed] FMLN-FDR

HONDURAS

CONGRESS APPROVES POLITICAL AMNESTY DECREE

PA091753 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1630 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Amnesty decree approved by Honduran National Congress on 9 April]

[Text] Article 1. General, extensive, and unconditional amnesty is hereby granted for political crimes committed from 1 January of this year until the date of issuance of this decree. For the purposes of this decree, political crimes are those defined in Book 2, Special Section, Title 11: Crimes Against the State's Existence and Security, Chapters 1 and 2 and Title 12, Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Penal Code now in force.

Article 2. Judges and courts handling the cases mentioned in the preceding article, will immediately release the prisoners either already sentenced or being processed -- in which case they will definitely be acquitted.

Article 3. The current decree will enter in force the day it is published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTEE.

[Signed] Efrain Bu Giron, president, Mario Henriquez Prieto Alvarado, secretary; Juan Pablo Urutia Raudales, secretary

CONGRESS SENDS NOTE TO GENERAL LOPEZ REYES

PA100338 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 0054 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Congress note to Honduran Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Walter Lopez Reyes -- live]

[Text] [Words indistinct] during a meeting held on 29 March, the National Congress exercising its rights proceeded to reorganize the honorable Supreme Court of Justice and solemnly swore in the new justices. The note explains the reasons why Congress proceeded to reorganize the Supreme Court of Justice.

In our previous note, we requested that you order the Armed Forces to guarantee the actions taken by this branch of the state and also the functions of the new justices. The note was delivered to you by a congressional commission comprised of Deputies Romualdo Bueso Penalba, Napoleon Guillen Mendez, Oscar Alvarez Duron, Nicolas Cruz Torres, and Eliecer Calix.

To date, Congress has not received an answer, we again address you to request that you order the public security forces to cooperate to guarantee that these newly elected justices may exercise their right to perform their duties.

We reiterate the assurances of our consideration and appreciation.

[Signed] Jose Efrain Bu Giron, Marco Antonio Ponce, Romualdo Bueso Penalba, Pompilio Romero Martinez, Oscar Alvarez Duron, Jose Azcona Hoyos, Carlos Jorge Montoya, Maria Teresa Valdes de Torres, (Lorena) T. de Giron, Hector Orlando Gomez Cisneros, Napoleon Guillen Mendez, Francisco (Dilieger), Guadalupe Mendoza, [name indistinct] Garcia, Jose Dolores Padilla, Felipe Pena, Armando Rosales Peralta, Heriberto (Cantar) Mejia, Eliecer Calix, Nicolas Cruz Torres, [name indistinct], Roberto (Castelle) Rodriguez, Jose Alrmando Cordova, Anel Valentin Aguilar, Natan Menendez, Abel D. J. Flores, Jacobo Mario Hernandez, Jose Stanley Castellanos, (De Burgos), Osvaldo Medina Valladares, Marco Tulio Lagos, Manuel de Jesus Flores Ramirez, Jose Maria (Selizier), Wilfredo Bustillo Ochoa, Daniel Antonio [word indistinct], Jaime M. Mondragon, Jose Alfredo Montoya, Vicente [word indistinct] Duron, Jose Rivas Chavez, Jorge Enrique Rivera Lopez, Raul Funes, Hector Sevilla Cruz, [words indistinct] Castillo, Donaldo Suazo, Octavio Suazo, Armando Velasquez Serrato, Ramon Enrique Zuniga Moreno, Benjamin Cruz Carcamo

Copy to Colonel Guillermo Thuman, Army General commander; copy to Colonel Francisco Zepeda Andino, Air Force general commander; copy to Colonel Humberto Regalado Hernandez, Navy general commander; copy to Colonel Roberto Martinez Avila, commander, Public Security Force, FUSEP; and copy to Colonel Efrain Lisandro Gonzalez, chief of the joint staff

PAZ BARNICA ON VISIT TO VALLADARES IN PRISON

PA091821 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Report on interview with Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Edgardo Paz Barnica by unidentified journalist; date not given -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica believes that the confrontation among the three branches of government is due to political ambitions. Yesterday Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica visited Ramon Valladares Soto in his cell in the central penitentiary. How does he view the situation of the new president of the Supreme Court of Justice?

[Paz Barnica] "I have maintained a [word indistinct] friendship with him as a fellow party member and as a friend. He has rendered valuable services to this country as a member of the joint border commission. I expressed thanks for this and expressed hope that his situation will be resolved within a (?legal) framework."

[Question] Did you offer to undertake any negotiations?

[Paz Barnica] "No, not at all. It was a personal visit as a fellow party member and a friend. I did not have any mission to fulfill. This situation is being carried out within the framework of the legal procedures in effect in Honduras."

[Question] Do you justify the arrest warrant?

[Paz Barnica] "I understand that this is a (?process) being handled by the proper authorities in which the view of the foreign secretary is not involved. However, I do think that in such situations, one should think... [rephrases] One of the points of the famous decalogue of lawyer [name indistinct] comes to mind at this time. It states [words indistinct] decide for justice."

[Question] How do you personally view this?

[Paz Barnica] "(?I think) that the situation should be analyzed objectively [words indistinct] so that law will prevail but with justice."

[Question] Can you intervene so Ramon Valladares Soto will be released?

[Paz Barnica] "[Words indistinct] within the legally established procedure we cannot intervene in such a matter. What we have done is to visit him [words indistinct]."

[Question] What do you think of the amnesty decree?

[Paz Barnica] "I returned yesterday from Tela where I had gone on Tuesday afternoon and I have heard that an amnesty decree will be issued, but I do not have enough facts to express my opinion. I will do so as soon as I have them."

[Question] What do you think of the reforms of the electoral and political parties law so that there will be internal (?elections) in the political parties?

[Paz Barnica] "I think that those who govern and those who are governed must be determined to strengthen the democratic system that exists in this country under the presidency of Roberto Suazo Cordova. In this sense, there should be a democratic conscience in the various political, economic, and social sectors. There should be a democratic [word indistinct] in the political parties, [words indistinct] social, economic, labor, and professional organizations. You can see that the Armed Forces, as a result of the March 1984 events, are strengthening a process of democratization within the Armed Forces. They have a clear conscience about service to the country and defense of the constitutional government led by Roberto Suazo Cordova. What one would have to analyze now is not within my purview, but as a citizen I must ask up to what point those reforms are [word indistinct] when the conventions are about to be held [words indistinct]."

[Question] Do you think that this situation of conflict in Honduras has international repercussions?

[Paz Barnica] "I think all these internal problems, this crisis, this confrontation of powers, which I believe is due to personal ambitions, have negative international repercussions for the country. I think we have a presidential regime in accordance with the Constitution. We do not have a parliamentary system. The three branches of government are equal. There is no first branch, second branch, or third branch. There is a horizontal and not a vertical relationship among the three branches of government. If a branch of government, in this case, the Congress, proceeds to dismiss Supreme Court judges, one branch of government is being placed subordinate to another branch. This breaks the balance that the Constitution establishes because it states that there are three independent and complementary branches without any subordinate relations. This situation has negative international repercussions for the country and that is why it must be resolved as soon as possible through understanding and dialogue."

[Question] How can Valladares be accused of treason against the fatherland when he was a member of a border commission and why was he dismissed?

[Paz Barnica] "No, he was not (?dismissed). What occurred was that he accepted another post that was incompatible with the post of member of the (?border) commission [words indistinct]."

COMMENTARY VIEWS EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE RIFT

PA091733 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] We are beginning a new week which, politically speaking, will be more hectic than the previous one. The Honduran politicians who are involved in the conflict and who were telling the people at the beginning that there was no reason to be alarmed because everything was a part of the democratic game, are now calling for a solution to the serious problem which entails a dissolution or interruption of the institutional order.

Radio America foresaw all these incidents but in view of what has happened, the only thing to do is discuss them and ask our political leaders to be calm and moderate -- if this is still possible when rage and lack of self-control are the characteristics of the actions of our politicians.

The deliberate approval of an amnesty decree by the National Congress to favor lawyer Ramon Valladares Soto with his release and to favor the other justices who are hiding to avoid imprisonment, is evidence that the National Congress, headed by lawyer Efrain Bu Giron, is determined to confront and overpower the president of the Republic and the Supreme Court headed by Carlos Manuel Arita Palomo.

Just as Radio America reported this morning, the question now is how will Congress install the new justices in office while soldiers are still guarding the Supreme Court building. But the most serious point of the confrontation is the approval of amendments to the electoral law. With these amendments to the electoral law that demand that the parties choose their candidates in popular assemblies or in internal elections, the National Congress is seeking to invalidate the candidacy of any candidate emerging from the Liberal Party convention or any convention held by any other party. In other words, even if any of the Liberal Party conventions chose a presidential candidate, once the electoral law is amended, the party would still have to hold internal elections. This would not leave the parties with much time to promote their candidates from now until the date of the elections.

The president of the Republic could veto these amendments, but, with a more than two-thirds majority of the deputies of the National Congress, Bu Giron would still get them passed.

All these facts form an unprecedented political crisis. This has never occurred in Honduran history before. No National Congress has ever defied the president and reorganized the Supreme Court in this way. These incidents are hard to believe, but they actually are occurring. But this confrontation extends beyond this. From the way things are going, even if this is not admitted yet, it is evident that the president no longer wants to get along with his National Congress. It seems to us that any attempt made by any sector to reconcile the president of the Republic with the president of the National Congress will be fruitless. Any attempt in this direction, we repeat, will be fruitless.

Although he has not said it, the president no longer wants to have any relations with the National Congress. It seems to us that he intends to complete or not complete his mandate without making up with the legislative branch.

In addition, Deputy Jose Azcona, one of the strongest leaders of the majority faction of Congress, has already called for President Suazo Cordova's resignation and urged that he leave his position to a presidential designate, as stated in the Constitution. The two positions are extreme. The former position is unconstitutional and contemplates a coup d'etat and thus the total rupture of the constitutional system, which would endanger the election date established for the last Sunday in November and interrupt the transfer of command. The latter is contemplated in the Constitution although it is not normal that the president be forced to resign. This shows a decomposition of the institutional process.

If everything could be solved by the president's resignation, then things would not be that complicated. However, here comes the second part of this matter and second parts are never good: Who will guarantee that if Suazo Cordova resigns things will go back to normal? Does it mean that Azcona and Bu Giron already agree to accept the internal verdict of the Liberal Party based on the amendments to the electoral law? The Honduran people must consider this very carefully because Suazo Cordova's opposition is not led by a single leader. There are two serious presidential contenders who claim to have every right to replace President Suazo Cordova.

To many, Azcona and Bu Giron both have excellent qualities. But the question is this: If Suazo Cordova goes, will one of them yield to the internal decision of the Liberal Party? It is a question that must be answered by Bu Giron and Azcona right now because now the obstacle is Suazo Cordova, who claims to be a great leader and who wants to control every party matter. But who will be the obstacle if President Suazo Cordova is no longer around? This is a question of aspirations.

Meanwhile, ladies and gentlemen, we are facing a true institutional political crisis which has not been experienced in Honduras since it became independent. Today, we are beginning a hair-raising week.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION LEADERS ON REAGAN PROPOSAL

Foreign Ministry Official

PA100231 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] In evaluating the Nicaraguan Government's efforts to achieve peace in Central America, Alejandro Bendana, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, said today that the U.S. Government has blocked the Contadora Group's efforts.

[Begin recording] In a communique which was published Monday, the Nicaraguan Government firmly rejected what can be considered a virtual ultimatum contained in the alleged Reagan plan. As you know, the plan has no new elements. It lacks political sense, because if we analyze the Central American situation objectively, if we try to determine the main destabilizing factor in the area, then we have to refer to the U.S. policy of destabilization and military intervention in Central America, and to the foreign military presence in the region, which is what the Contadora Group has also done to a great extent. The peace process should be geared in this direction.

How can we discuss these factors? Through dialogue and negotiations between the states, between those who are responsible for designing the policies in order to alleviate tensions.

The Contadora Group has defined the regional problems in terms of relations between sovereign states, including the United States. We recall a very important communique issued by the Contadora Group on 9 January of this year. In this document, for the first time the Contadora Group, as such, explicitly called upon the United States and Nicaragua to intensify the Manzanillo talks, first of all to normalize the relations between the two countries, and secondly to facilitate the regional process of negotiations. We must understand this relation in all its dimensions.

As we have said on numerous occasions, U.S. political willingness is fundamental to reach a negotiated agreement in Central America. It was precisely in Manzanillo, where we could confront each other and confirm, in one way or another, if there was such political willingness on the part of the United States, by hearing and discussing its proposals. [end recording]

PCdeN, PSN Leaders

PA091732 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Washington, ANN -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has urged the men on Capitol Hill to support his latest, quote, peace proposal, unquote, in a new attempt to obtain $14 million to continue financing the counterrevolutionary forces fighting to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government.

Three weeks before the vote is scheduled to take place on 23 April the President has launched a publicity drive to secure the appropriation. The U.S. Government, through its embassies around the world, is engaged in an active diplomatic effort to present the, quote, peace initiative, unquote, to world political leaders. It was learned that President Reagan wrote Pope John Paul II to explain the proposal to him.

During his weekly radio address to the American people, Reagan urged the U.S. Congress and the American people to support the new peace proposal. He said that in many of the world's countries the proposal has been met with support and encouragement, and stressed that democratic forces around the world have endorsed and are giving it widespread dissemination. All I ask of Congress is that it do the same, Reagan said. The $14 million that has been requested is only worth a few minutes of the taxpayers' time because it is estimated that the United States spends that much every 8 minutes. We are asking Congress for a few minutes of the budget to help Nicaragua's democratic forces. Fourteen million dollars means very little to us; in contrast, it means the world to them, he said.

Republican David Durenberger, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. predicted yesterday that Congress will reject the request for aid despite the fact that many representatives have described Reagan's proposal as positive. The proposals are simply not enough; we are still waiting for a more comprehensive policy, the senator said. State Department officials have also said that Reagan's plan is aimed at winning the battle in Congress and is not a reflection of a desire to establish a sincere dialogue with the Sandinist government. This comment appeared in today's issue of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES. It is expected that this will be the hardest battle the U.S. President will wage in Congress, aides close to Reagan have remarked, in view of the marked resistance of many U.S. representatives.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan's peace proposal reveals nothing new regarding his intentions for Nicaragua, said Eli Altamirano, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Communist Party PCdeN, yesterday. Here is his statement:

[Begin recording] Well, this proposal is a continuation of Reagan's policies. It contains nothing new, except for the deadline set by him for the Sandinist government to follow his instrcutions to the letter. Therefore, except for the date, the proposal outlines the same demands, objectives, and intentions without any variations. We are constantly commenting on Reagan's remarks, viewpoints, and pressures. It would be worthwhile if this time the news media as a whole turned to President Daniel Ortega and the FSLN National Directorate and asked their opinion regarding Reagan's deadline and conditions. This is very important because it would be interesting to know how they plan to go about this problem. Needless to say, we are opposed to Regan's policies, as we have been throughout this difficult process. For example, as an alternative to the policy of intervention, blackmail, presssures, and domination by U.S. imperialism through the Reagan administration toward Nicaragua, we have proposed internal solutions that can satisfy the various social forces in the country. Our solutions are aimed at achieving an internal detente in order to engage in a common effort to face the crisis and to confront the various forms of foreign attacks fostered by U.S. imperialism and government. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Domingo Sanchez Salgado, a deputy representing the Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN) at the National Assembly, stressed that President Daniel Ortega and the Nicaraguan people should reject Reagan's proposal.

[Begin recording] I will give my personal opinion because in order to express the party's opinion we would have a consensus. However, based on the party's political line, I would say that any means to find a solution to the war imposed on us is correct and just. Holding talks with the enemies with the mediation of any person or entity would be correct. As I have said before, this would complement the amnesty law decreed a few months ago which states that anyone involved in counterrevolutionary activities, including those up in arms, have a right to request amnesty and return to Nicaragua under the country's laws and guarantees. This is already taking place. Regardless of whether the talks are held in Manzanillo or in Nicaragua with or without the mediation of the bishops, I repeat: The talks would complement the amnesty law. However, the establishment of preconditions is totally unacceptable. Some of these preconditions call for dismantling what has already been organized. In other words, I understand that what they want us to do is to disavow the government that is already installed, as well as the National Constitutent Assembly. They are also demanding the dissolution of mass organizations and the state's security apparatus. [end recording]

Anti-Sandinist Leaders

PA091558 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2104 GMT 8 Apr 85

[By Silvia Odoriz]

[Text] New York, 8 Apr (EFE) -- Anti-Sandinist leaders today asserted that the U.S. President's proposal to the Sandinist government coincides with theirs, but insisted that their initiative was issued internally in Nicaragua and welcomed by the Contadora Group. This is not Reagan's proposal, it is our proposal, supported by Reagan, asserted Alfonso Robelo, member of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE.

He was referring to the initiative issued last Thursday by the U.S. President for a dialogue between the Nicaraguan opposition forces and the Sandinist government, which must include a cease-fire and a new call for elections in Nicaragua.

Robelo, Arturo Cruz, leader of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN; and Adolfo Calero, spokesman of the Nicaragua Democratic Force, FDN, held a press conference in New York today to announce their support for the peace proposal that the CDN has presented to the Sandinist government, which is based on a dialogue and democratization. Cruz, former Sandinist ambassador to Washington, told EFE that the peace initiative has been welcomed by the Contadora Group, which has found the proposal quite reasonable.

Robelo pointed out that the Nicaraguan opposition has talked with two presidents of the Contadora Group member countries, who were not identified. He said: This is a Nicaraguan problem. We must solve it among ourselves with the help of the democratic countries because the communist countries are on the Sandinists' side.

According to Calero, the FDN has not made any requests with regard to the $14 million that the U.S. President has asked Congress to approve; the decision to withhold the funds -- so that they will not be used to purchase weapons for the contras -- depends on whether the Sandinists accept Reagan's proposal. [sentence as received] Cruz insisted that the goals of the CDN proposal are to attain the Contadora Group's recognition, to suspend the U.S.-Nicaraguan talks in Manzanillo, Mexico, until a dialogue is simultaneously carried out between the Nicaraguans, and to ensure that no Contadora agreement will be enforced if the Sandinists' pledges at the OAS in June 1979 are not considered.

Robelo, while explaining the meeting held last Thursday between the Nicaraguan opposition leaders and President Reagan, said that Reagan's proposal had really surprised him. He added that the U.S. President had convoked them to let them know that he would use the initiative issued in Nicaragua for his proposal. This is not Reagan's proposal, this is a Nicaraguan proposal strengthened by Reagan. This is a Nicaraguan solution with the U.S. Government's aid and support, but it is not a U.S. solution, Robelo asserted while comparing it with the Manzanillo talks, which are being held behind the Nicaraguan people's backs. Robelo said: Due to international pressure, it is possible that the Sandinists might start to participate in the dialogue, thus achieving the miracle of stopping so much bloodshed in Nicaragua. However, if the Sandinists do not accept the proposal, we must come to the same conclusion Somoza came to in 1979, namely, that no solution can be attained with the Sandinists and we cannot continue to waste time with them, so we must use force. Nevertheless, Robelo asserted that the opposition would never advocate a U.S. invasion in Nicaragua. We would not advocate it because it would be a mistake, he said.

The CDN peace proposal, supported by the other opposition groups -- except for the faction led by Eden Pastora -- advocates a dialogue mediated by the Nicaraguan Catholic bishops, the enforcement of the cease-fire, and the approval of new mechanisms to democratize Nicaragua, including new elections.

COSEP PRESIDENT ADVOCATES FSLN-REBEL MEETING

PA300523 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] The Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, today joined in supporting the counterrevolutionary proposal that the Catholic Church hierarchy mediate in a dialogue between the government, the counterrevolutionary organizations, and the extra-parliamentary opposition.

Enrique Bolanos, president of COSEP, expressed support for the proposal at a meeting held today by the so-called Nicaraguan Development Institute [INDE]. Bolanos recognized the counterrevolution as a militant political force and asked the government to negotiate with its representatives.

We are returning to the starting point, Bolanos said, comparing the revolutionary government with Somoza's dictatorship. Amidst shouts and music by a band at the Cabrera Theater in Managua, the reelected president of the INDE and COSEP, Enrique Bolanos, even proposed that President Daniel Ortega meet with counterrevolutionary leader Adolfo Calero Portocarrero. In part of his speech against the revolutionary government, Bolanos said that for COSEP, democracy means big business. The proposal made by Bolanos coincides with the positions of the Catholic hierarchy and the White House, who want the Nicaraguan Government to hold a dialogue with those who murder our peasants, children, and workers. Upon justifying his term as president of COSEP, Bolanos said: I have done what I could despite the difficulties.

MSGR OBANDO STRESSES NEED FOR TALKS WITH CONTRAS

PA091922 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Yesterday in his Sunday homily the archbishop of Managua, Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, insisted on the need for talks between the revolutionary government and the counterrevolutionary groups. Msgr Obando y Bravo, who is the vice president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, urged the realization of civilized talks, setting aside selfishness and the immoderate desire for power to serve our people.

Msgr Obando y Bravo mentioned the possibility that violence will increase in Nicaragua. In recalling that this is the International Youth Year, he noted that the youths are the ones who are paying the price for this. A few weeks ago the Episcopal Conference bishops issued a document in which they offered to act as mediators in a dialogue between the counterrevolutionary forces and the Nicaraguan Government as long as this is accepted by both sides. In their document, the Nicaraguan bishops stressed that their position should not be interpreted as a political position in favor of a particular political party or ideology.

NONALIGNED MOVEMENT COORDINATION DELEGATES VISIT

PA303333 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Eight delegates belonging to the group of friends of the Nonaligned Movement, headed by (N. Krishnan), whose mission is to learn about the Nicaraguan situation and submit a report to the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau have arrived in Managua. Following is a recorded statement by (Krishnan):

[Begin recording] In the name of my colleagues and myself, I wish to express our gratitude to the government and people of Nicaragua for the warm and friendly welcome afforded us here. The Nonaligned Movement summit that met in New Delhi in 1983 had decided that the Coordination Bureau should keep abreast of the Central American situation. Within this context, the bureau last year created a group of friends of the president of the Coordination Bureau in New York. Thus, the group made up of my colleagues and myself as president, have come here through the cordial invitation of the foreign minister of the Nicaraguan Government.

Therefore, our presence here corresponds to the invitation extended by the foreign minister and to obtain information. On our return, we will submit a report to the Coordination Bureau. During our visit here, we hope to meet with the foreign minister, with other ranking leaders of the Nicaraguan Government, and representatives of the Nicaraguan people. We expect to remain here for 2 or 3 days. Many of us have already visited this country, and we are pleased to be back; while those who are here for the first time will have the opportunity to visit and meet the friendly people of Nicaragua. [end recording]

'CENSORSHIP' PREVENTS CIRCULATION OF LA PRENSA

PA100311 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0043 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Managua, 8 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- This capital's opposition newspaper LA PRENSA, which has not been published for the past 4 days because of Holy Week, did not circulate today, Monday, because of "excessive censorship." The dissident newspaper's editorial council decided not to place Monday's issue on the stands because the governments prior censorship banned publication of any material dealing with the peace plan announced by President Reagan on Thursday.

One of the newspaper's editors told ACAN-EFE that LA PRENSA had planned to publish six articles referring to the U.S. President's proposal. One of the articles explained Reagan's initiative and the other ones referred to the support it has received, the criticism it has elicited, and the rejection of the plan by the Sandinist government. The Sandinist censors also banned publication of several paragraphs of the homily delivered by Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravdo on Maundy Thursday. The Interior Ministry office in charge of reviewing all news material also rejected all articles referring to the holding of a national dialogue.

A spokesman for LA PRENSA added that "because of excessive censorship and our responsibility of informing our readers, the newspaper's editorial council decided not to circulate Monday's edition."

In his plan, President Reagan asked the rebel groups and the Sandinist government to lay down their arms and agree to hold talks with the church's mediation. Reagan also called for a 60-day cease-fire to make room for the alleged dialogue, which the Sandinist government has flatly rejected.

BRIEFS

SUGAR HARVEST -- A total of 3,281,000 quintals of sugar, which represent 87 percent of the goal is the progress of the current sugar harvest in comparison with what was planned to this date, which was 3,769,000 quintals. The yield per manzana has been surpassed because the plan was to get 180 tons per manzana and we have obtained 187 tons per manzana. The Benjamin Zeledon sugar mill expects to complete the harvest at the end of March and it is estimated that 55,000 quintals are still to be processed. The other sugar mills will conclude their harvest in late April except for the Camilo Ortega mill, which is facing serious labor shortage problems. [Excerpt] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Mar 85 PA]

GDR CREDITS -- Managua (ANN) -- Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Bernardo Chamorro has said that the GDR has granted Nicaragua $200 million in credits in the past 4 years. These credits were for acquiring capital and consumer goods for the agricultural and industrial sectors. The official explained that Nicaragua used this credit mainly to purchase transportation equipment, and agricultural construction and industrial machinery, as well as supplies for agriculture and industry. [Summary] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Mar 85 p 12 PA]

TRADE, SHIPPING TO RESUME WITH URUGUAY

FL100101 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] A PRELA report from Montevideo states that Uruguay today resolved to reestablish trade relations and shipping traffic with our country, after an interruption of nearly 20 years.

RAUL CASTRO LEADS DELEGATION TO POLAND

For reportage on the visit to Poland by Raul Castro, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, including the visits with Wojziech Jaruzelski and others, see the Poland section of the 9 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

U.S. EXERCISE TO COINCIDE WITH CONTADORA MEETING

FL092104 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1803 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Press reports from Costa Rica indicate that just 48 hours before the Contadora Group, meeting 5,000 U.S. and Honduran troops with tanks and armored vehicles were deployed in Honduran territory 5 kilometers from the Nicaraguan border.

The military mobilization is part of the "Big Pine III" maneuvers, which includes 10,000 soldiers from the two countries and it is begin carried out without regard for the peace measures in the region being taken by Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela.

According to reports, U.S. and Honduran forces will use 135 tanks, antitank weapons, and infantry units supported by naval and Air Forces in the Honduran Department of Chuluteca.

Diplomatic sources state that these recent maneuvers will continue through 11-12 April, when Contadora Group and Central American representatives will be meeting in Panama.

Political sources say these exercises are an additional way for the Reagan administration to pressure Nicaragua. The maneuvers will include a simulated attack against Honduras, which according to observers, will be staged to emphasize the imaginary danger Nicaragua presents to its neighbors.

Journalists report that more than 400 members of the Texas National Guard will participate in the "Big Pine III" exercises and they will be visited by U.S. Democrat [probably Texas Governor Mark] White, who is identified with the militaristic policy of Ronald Reagan.

Agustine Gomez, U.S. spokesman for the maneuvers, said all material and U.S. troops would return to the United States, but this could not be verified.

HAVANA REPORTS ON REAGAN'S LETTER TO POPE

FL061516 Havana Demestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] As a continuation of his campaign against Nicaragua, President Ronald Reagan has sent Pope John Paul II a personal letter on the so-called peace proposal made by the Yankee head of state. The so-called Reagan plan involves the Catholic Church and the Nicaraguan counterrevolution. The Sandinist government called it a declaration of war and an ultimatum to drop dead or be killed.

Reagan arrogantly proposed a 60-day term for the Managua government to declare a cease-fire and begin negotiations with the so-called contras with the Catholic Church as mediator. The ultimatum also demands that Nicaragua withdraw socialist advisers from the country and that new elections be held under international supervision.

U.S. House of Representatives Speaker Democrat Tip O'Neill called the so-called peace proposal a dirty blow. Another U.S. congressman, Stephen Solarz, said Reagan's plan misleads public opinion.

COMMENTARY VIEWS REAGAN'S PEACE PROPOSAL

FL051406 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1140 GMT 5 Apr 85

[International commentary by Elizabeth Norriega and Roberto Alvarez Quinones]

[Text] [Norriega] Good morning. Today we will comment on the steps which the Reagan administration has taken in the last few hours to achieve, at all cost, congressional approval for funding the counterrevolutionary groups who operate against the Nicaraguan people.

These steps have been taken in the following manner: Regan sent a plan to Congress in which he tried to convince members to approve $14 million in funding for these groups. Later, President Ronald Reagan gave presidential adviser Robert MacFarlane the task of getting approval for an alternative plan, which would indicate to Reagan what maneuvers to use to convince Congress.

At the same time, Reagan met with several Republican congressmen so they could tell him the Democrat congressmen's opinions on this issue. Defense Secretary Weinburger also made statements supporting the president's proposal for increasing the amount of aid to the counterrevolutionaries.

And, lastly there was Reagan's proposal issued last night for a dialogue between counterrevolutionary forces and the Sandinist government. This dialogue has had wide spread rejection among the members of Congress because they see in it Reagan's maneuvering to achieve approval for him military aid plan for the Nicaraguan contras.

[Alvarez Quinones] Yes, it is said that a wolf disguised as a sheep is still a wolf. A sharp change in the Reagan administration on Nicaragua is not very convincing, but rather the opposite.

In reality it is a maneuver which even members of Congress have said is very apparent. Why? Because in this case it is about a proposal which has nothing new in it. A so called peace proposal which does not contain anything new. It calls for the Sandinists and the anti-Sandinists to lay down their weapons. They are called bands, that is making them comparable with the assassination and criminal bands who are the border and in Nicaraguan territory and attacking the Nicaraguan people.

They are responsible for assassinating 3,000 children in this area of Nicaragua, 6,000 [word indistinct], that is 6,000 children are orphans; 57 nursery schools, 41 clinics and hospitals, 14 schools have been destroyed and 359 schools have been closed in this area; and 98 teachers have been assassinated. These assassins are simply called freedom fighters.

That is to say that this proposal has nothing new. The tone is wounding and offensive to Nicaraguans. How are they going to dialogue with a band of criminals or with people who have placed themselves at the service of a foreign power, committing treason against their own people? There is nothing new to the tone which has been used when calling these criminals freedom fighters.

For example the Escambray band that was in Cuba. It would be similar to us calling the bands who were in the Escambray assassinating teachers, freedom fighters.

[Norriega] This is a democratically established government, which does not have anything to talk about with a counterrevolutionary group that is against the interests of the Nicaraguan people who are the ones supporting the government.

[Alvarez Quinones] They are saying that there are two bands, which includes the government. That is to say, the government is a band. According to the United States, the constitutionally elected Nicaraguan Government is a band. They are calling for free elections, completely ignoring that free and democratic elections have been held in Nicaragua, and calling them bands. So the two bands are supposed to lay down their weapons. That a constitutionally established government be called a band is highly laughable.

There is a series of requirements within this proposal, on OAS promises that must be fulfilled and on democracy, and so on. These promises do not exist. Nicaragua has never made these promises to the OAS. This is something that has never been talked about at the OAS. Nicaragua never talked about this. The proposal says that Nicaragua should end attacking its neighbors, so Nicaragua, instead of being under attack, is now the attacker. The peace proposal talks in these terms.

It talks about the withdrawal of military advisers from Nicaragua, but does not say whether the dirty war will continue against Nicaragua. It adds that Nicaragua must reduce the amount of weapons it has. That is, a country which is being attacked and threatened by the capitalist world's most important power has to reduce its weapons.

There is nothing new in this proposal, like you said, and this has been very clear. Even members of Congress have seen this. It is presented as a peace proposal but it is not one.

[Norriega] These are steps which Reagan has been taking since February. He has been increasing these steps, because he has seen that there is not really any consensus in Congress for approving this plan. Reagan has enlarged the whole campaign to achieve approval for the $14 million.

Such is the case that, Reagan held press conferences in which he emphasized this and has even started using another term. He is no longer using the term, increasing military aid, but rather increasing humanitarian aid. That money will probably not be for any humanitarian plan. You referred to the crimes within Nicaragua, but in Honduras and in Costa Rica where the anti-Sandinist troops are based, they have also been tied to criminal activities there because they are delinquents and bandits and are accustomed to acting in a criminal manner.

And, this aid is really military in nature. One cannot really say to renew the aid, but increase aid, because the United States has never accepted sending military equipment or funds to the contras, because if Congress has not approved this up to now, it is doing so through third countries which are allies such as Israel, and the Honduran and Salvadoran regimes which are pro U.S. policies for the area.

Reagan at this time has intensified his attempts to try and delay the contra aid discussion in Congress.

I believe that he will not put this issue before Congress until May, to have more time to continue to pressure for a favorable consensus for his mission.

[Alvarez Quinones] What Reagan wants, since the Nicaraguan government will not accept this proposal, is to be able to say we have given them a peace proposal and the Nicaraguan's will not accept it, therefore we will need money to continue the attacks.

I believe this maneuver is more clearly seen this way.

[Norriega] And, not only does Reagan want to achieve a consensus in the U.S. Congress, but in West European countries which have not supported this U.S. policy against a constitutionally established government. And, in May, a summit of the seven most important capitalist countries will be held, where Reagan will surely try to achieve a consensus in support of his demand.

[Alvarez Quinones] We must follow very closely the reaction of the rest of the countries to this issue because even Congress has said it is a maneuver.

UNIDO-BACKED PHARMACEUTICAL PLANT OPENS

FL092122 Bridgetown CANA in English 1848 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Havana, Cuba, April 9, CANA -- A 4.5 million dollar (U.S.) multi-purpose pilot plant producing essential drugs has gone into operation here with the help of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

UNIDO in a statement described the opening of the facility as a landmark in the development of Cuba's pharmaceutical self-sufficiency. At the same time, it will demonstrate how South-South cooperation can generate technology transfers, with India having supplied know-how, equipment and training, UNIDO said. Until now, Cuba's dependence on imported active ingredients and pharmaceutical chemicals had limited growth of the domestic drug industry. With the small quantities of individual drugs required by the local population, establishing single production lines for each drug was found not to be economically viable. But following a visit to Cuba by a UNIDO-financed Indian technical team in 1977, construction of a multi-purpose plant was recommended.

The idea was to be able to manufacture 15 essential drugs either sequentially or all at once. With the technology already available in India, UNIDO said it provided nearly one million dollars (U.S.) to have the Sarahbai Research Centre bring in the requisite expertise, training and equipment.

The rest of the 4.4 million dollars (U.S.) for the plant came from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of Cuba and India, the statement said. UNIDO said that when the plant is operating at full capacity, annual output is expected to each 242 tons of pharmaceuticals, worth some 2.8 million dollars. Aside from production, it will help to make this kind of operation accessible to other developing countries by providing training, demonstration facilities and transfer of technology.

PRESIDENT ISSUES DECREES ON PERSONNEL CHANGES

FL091416 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] President Salvador Jorge Blanco has made important changes in the public administration and military in a move that has surprised the entire country.

The replacements and dismissals are included in Decrees numbering from 2,884 to 2,894, issued last night by the country's president. Among the most important changes are the ones made at the Interior and Police Secretariat, the State Sugar Council, the Comptroller General Office, and the Internal Revenue Directorate. In the Interior and Police Secretariat, the chief executive designated Major General Hector Garcia Tejada to replace General Jose Indalecio Peralbrea. Peralbrea was promoted to Major General and was granted retirement with pension for his years of service.

The chief executive replaced Brigadier Luis Jose Martinez Cabrera as airport administrator with General Jose Humberto (Perci Balbeno). The appointment is included in Decree No 2,886, by which Martinez Cabrera is appointed airport director, replacing Colonel Pilot Nelson de los Santos Cespedes.

With Decree No 2,890, the chief executive designated engineer Victor Manuel Baez executive chairman of the State Sugar Council, replacing engineer Eulogio Santaella, who was named the president's honorary adviser.

The chief of state also replaced Mr Danilo Noboa Herasme as customs general director and appointed Fidencio Vazquez Cahamano in his place. Danilo Noboa Herasme was appointed comptroller general, replacing Dennis Artiles Fernandez. Artiles Fernandez replaced Internal Revenue General Chairman Dr Jorge Martinez Lavandier, who resigned.

In Decree No 2,898, the chief executive appointed Tamara Mercedes Vazquez chairman of the National Budget Office, replacing Fidencio Vazquez Cahamano.

President Jorge Blanco also appointed Miguel Antonio Rodriguez Cabrera ambassador in charge of the Protocol Division of the Foreign Secretariat, replacing Magda Mejia de Marrero who resigned.

Through Decree No 2,891, Mrs Josefina Moya Vda Espinola was appointed minister counselor of the Dominican Republic's Embassy in France, replacing Mr Federico Suro Franco.

In the documents indicating the changes and appointments of government officials, it is ordered that they all must comply with Law No 82 on disclosing assets owned public servants.

In Decree No 2,889. the president granted retirement to resigning Internal Revenue Chairman Dr Jorge Martinez Labandier, assigning him a pension of 1,108.33 pesos. An executive order provides that the pension will be debited to the state's Pension and Civil Retirement Fund of the public expenditure law.

Through the Decree No 2,893 the chief executive designated Dr Antonio Lopez Rodriguez national district [property] titles director and Dr Rafael (Osena) assistant district prosecutor. Dr Antonio Lopez Rodriguez will also have to comply with Law No 82 on public servants disclosing assets.

UNION ORGANIZES 'SILENT MARCH' FOR 13 APRIL

FL081950 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 3 Apr 85 p 4

[By Arsenio Ramirez]

[Excerpt] Secretary General of the General Central Organization of Workers (CGT) Julio de Pena Valdez has warned that price increases in basic foodstuffs will result in popular protests because, he said, "the people cannot take the present situation." The labor leader also announced that mass union student, professional, and peasant organizations will hold a silent march on 13 April which will start from the Play de la Normal at 4 pm and will finish at Duarte Park on Padre Billinin Street in the walled area.

"We reject the announcement of a plot existing as the highest levels of the military and national police have stated, because we recognize that this being is said to justify the repression against the union, peasant, and mass movements. It is no secret to anyone that during this month of commemorating the anniversary of the April revolution and the first anniversary of the events which occurred last year, a whole series of commemorative events will be held," he said. Pena Valdez said that none of these activities are to disrupt constitutional order and even less to create public order problems.

On providing more information on the march announced for 13 April, Pena Valdez said that it is organized by the United Confederation of Workers (CUT), the Independent Peasant Movement (MCI), the National Confederation of Peasant Women (Conamuca), the Dominican Association of Professors (ADP), the Popular Fight Committee of the North Zone, the Independent Movement of Tax Drivers (MICHO), the Feminist Coordinate, and the Union of Dominican Ecumenical Youth (UJEDO).

REFORMIST PARTY NAMES BALAGUER AS FRONT-RUNNER

FL041526 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 29 Mar 85 p 1

[By R.Rodriguez Gomez]

[Excerpt] The Reformist Party's top leadership groups have given "plenty of power" to former President Joaquin Balaguer to, subject to his conditions, accept the nomination as their presidential candidate in the next elections. Ninety members of the Central Executive board, 16 from the Political Committee, and 23 from the Consulting Committee of the party have stated that they made this decision in an "irrevocable manner."

Support for Dr Balaguer's presidential candidacy is in response to statements made last Sunday when he said that the would condition an eventual acceptance of the candidacy on being permitted to object to any candidate for any elective position who does not look like he can win.

BARBADOS

CENTRAL BANK SAYS NATIONAL DEBT $950.9 MILLION

FL100122 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 3 Apr 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Barbados' national debt up to the end of last year stood at some $950.9 million, according to a recent Central Bank bulletin. The bank's economic and financial statistics revealed that the national debt up to December last year had increased by $89.6 million over the corresponding period in 1983. The domestic component of the national debt amounted to $585.6 million and the foreign component $365.3 million. For the corresponding period in 1983 the domstic component of the national debt was $514 million and the foreign component $347.3 million.

JAMAICA

4-DAY INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE OPENS

Seaga Speaks at Inauguration

FL081334 Bridgetown CANA in English 2142 GMT 6 Apr 85

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 6, CANA -- An international youth conference, hosted by the Jamaica Government, opened here today with organisers, extolling Western democratic systems and values as the best for enhancing self-worth. What Jamaica is offering the young people of the world today is the opportunity to examine at closer range the means by which their various societies have been developing their political systems, and in doing so, have given the democratic youth of the world an opportunity to translate like-mindedness of thought into programmes of action, declared Prime Minister Edward Seaga at the opening ceremony.

Billed as a get-together for the world's democratic youth, the conference has brought together some 900 delegates from 80 countries and exile groups. Communist youths were not invited. Both Seaga and Youth Minister Errol Anderson rejected charges from mainly communist spokesmen that the event was intended to rival a similar youth conference scheduled for July in the Soviet Union and split the world's youth into opposing camps. The fact is that the youth of the world is already divided in terms of subscribing to principles which espouse either personal freedoms on the one hand, or state-control on the other, with varying shades of difference in between, Seaga said.

The youth arm of the opposition People's National Party (PNP) here, one of a number of Western youth organisations which turned down invitations to attend, demonstrated in Kingston today against the conference. Anderson, who chaired the conference organising committee, said the propaganda directed against the conference by the communists was inspired by a concern that their heavily state-influenced and infiltrated youth organisations...will be weighed in the balance of the genuine democratic participation which characterises our conference. He was referring essentially to the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students, organisers of the forthcoming 12th world festival of youth and students, in Moscow. The four-day conference here simply fills the need of millions of young who reject the controls and influences inherent in those organisations headquartered behind the Iron Curtain, declared Anderson.

The theme of the conference is peace, participation, and development. The basic working document for the conference, prepared by the organising secretariat, addresses these subjects.

It expresses support for countries which offer individuals and groups the right to own property and the opportunity to participate in productive work and its rewards. When these rights are denied, freedom is eroded, it declares. The document also endorses the right to vote in free and fair elections, a basic tenet of Western democracy.

Addressing the benefits of Western parliamentary democracy, Seaga said it went hand in hand with an economic system that permits the freedom, inherent in democracy, to be acted out in private institutions using the motivation of reward for personal initiative. In a democratic society, efforts are directed to enhancing self-worth and rewarding the individual in his quest for self-reliance, he declared.

Anderson said conferences upheld human rights and democratic values, but pointed out it was not a homogenuous gathering in that participants ranged from conservatives to socialists. He said the exile groups which had sent representatives had done so as a testimony of their commitment to the freedom of their peoples. One such group comprises Afghans living in West Germany who plan to ask the conference to approve a resolution calling on the Soviet Union to end the occupation of their homeland. Anderson said many of the youth groups that had stayed away were misguided by malicious propaganda against the conference.

Threatened Walk Out Averted

FL090222 Bridgetown CANA in English 2248 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 8, CANA -- An international youth conference today appeared finally to have got down to serious business after containing a threatened withdrawal of five Latin American delegations. The gravamen of the conference is the right to dissent, said conference chairman, Errol Anderson. And the problems, we have had attests to its democratic nature, added the Jamaican minister who headed the planning committee. The conference here, which ends Tuesday, is for democratic youth and communist countries have been excluded. It ran into trouble yesterday when delegations from Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru circulated a declaration threatening to withdraw over their inability to make statements at Saturday's opening plenary. The Latin Americans were also concerned that the thrust of the conference appeared to be solely anti-communist, bypassing analysis of undemocratic regimes of the right. They pointed to the political situations in countries such as Chile and Paraguay.

At the same time organisers have had to contend with the actions of the conservative faction of the American delegation, called the Liberty Group, and its attempt to bog down the work of the conference committees over procedural issues while seeking to rush through its version of a hardline draft declaration, as well as factional differences in a number of other delegations.

But officials say they have so far successfully stemmed the threatened walk out by the delegations by the five Latin countries except for five members of the Colombian group who have gone home. Those members of the Colombia group who have left are from the national popular alliance, but it is not precisely clear what were their reasons. But Minister Anderson, spokesman for the Colombian delegation said they had left because some of them had to return to work, but there were other indications of ideological connotations being involved. The Colombian spokesman told reporters that one of the reasons was that the alliance members wanted to be involved in the planning of another conferemce -- presumably the 12th festival of youth and students in Moscow this August, which has come in for much criticism here.

Added Sergiuurdaneta [as received], the secretary general of the youth arm of Christian Democrats of America, and the Latin American representative on the conference organizing secretariat: They could not have declarations saying long live the Sandinistas (who govern Nicaragua), long live Moscow.

Organizers say that the conference has also been troubled by the issue of accreditation, which yesterday led to a walk out by European conservatives. The problem arose when Sweden's major youth organization, the National Council of Youth, which initially came to the conference as an observer, was granted delegate status, after protesting that the group representing the country, said to be of the International Youth Year organizing committee, was little known and had no real support. The credentials committee later reversed its decision.

Another major accrediation issue which was still worked on today -- and this cut across racial and ideological lines. One group, the Steering Committee of Black Youth from EvNd has four of the five votes given to Britain, but this was objected to by the British Commission -- representing an ad hoc group of conservatives. It has also argued that there should be separate delegations with voting rights for Scotland, Wales, England and Northern Ireland.

Conference officials also say that most of yesterday was taken up with objections and quarrels, mostly led by the conservative section of the U.S. delegation over procedure and how conference chairman were selected.

Disagreements Over Final Declaration

FL091850 Bridgetown CANA in English 1614 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 9, CANA -- The Jamaica Government-sponsored international youth conference is scheduled to close here today, but the work of two important committees remained bogged down by wrangles between moderates, mainly from the Third World, and radical conservatives over the complexion of the final declaration. The three committees dealing with the conference theme -- peace, participation and development -- were expected to complete their work by last night, with all of today taken up with a final plenary. But only one of them, dealing with participation, completed its work, while the two others were frustrated as delegates quarrelled late into the night. Both were adjourned and were to resume today, raising questions here about whether the conference will be able to complete its task today.

The problematic issue facing the committee on development is a proposal by the Venezuelan delegation for the final declaration to call for a new international economic order -- an issue that has not gone down well with conservatives, mainly from the northern countries, and some supporters from the Third World. And even some delegates who generally agreed with the concept of the economic order were politically uncomfortable with the term, which they associate with leftwing radicalism.

Earlier, the Development Committee had disagreed over what the declaration should say about the debt crisis. Some Third World delegates wanted it to call for industrialized nations to wipe off debts owed to them. The committee eventually agreed to call for compulsory repayment of debts, but suggested softer terms so as not to adversely affect the economies of developing countries. However, there was a political rider to this. At the insistence of a Polish emigre delegate and the delegate from Chile, the draft said that granting softer terms should take into account the politics of the debtor nation, excluding those which are totalitarian.

Organisers say this conference is for democratic youth, and totalitarian has become the conference code word for countries with communist and left-wing governments. The issue that has tied down the Peace Committee is disarmament.

Moderates and centrists have been calling for an unconditional ban on nuclear weapons and military build-ups. They argue that peace can be achieved through peaceful means and dialogue.

But the radical conservatives are maintaining that it is necessary for democratic countries and the West to arm themselves to achieve a balance of power to keep the peace. They say too that peace cannot be achieved without Western and democratic countries paying the price of being strong and prepared to be aggressive.

The conference is also still to work out a mechanism for future meetings, which organisers hope will eventually rival the regularly-held world festival of youth and students.

REPORTAGE ON MICHAEL MANLEY'S HOSPITALIZATION

Diverticulitis Blamed

FL081246 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] In Kingston, Jamaica, Michael Manley, leader of the opposition People's National Party, has been hospitalized with an intestinal ailment that hit him while he was recovering from a bladder operation. He underwent that operation in the United States 2 weeks ago and was resting at his Kingston home when he suffered an attack of diverticulitis, an intestinal disorder which has plagued him for a number of years.

'Cancerous Tumor' Removed

PA071627 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1606 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Kingston, 7 Apr (EFE) -- Michael Manley, leader of the opposition People's National Party and a member of the Socialist International, was hospitalized this weekend in Kingston.

Only 1 week ago the PNP announced through a spokesman that Manley was in perfect health after a recent operation.

According to unofficial sources, Manley underwent surgery for the removal of a cancerous tumor, but officially it was stated that he had undergone a goiter operation.

Manley's hospitalization could be related to a series of tests he had 2 weeks ago at the New York Presbyterian Hospital.

GUYANA

GOVERNMENT DENIES HARASSING CATHOLIC PAPER

FL011835 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] The Guyanese Government has denied recent charges from the Inter-American Press Association that it is harassing THE CATHOLIC STANDARD newspaper, an outspoken critic of President Forbes Burnham. The press assoication said a number of libel suits against THE STANDARD were means of persecuting the newspaper. Currently, there are six libel suits pending, including one filed by Prime Minister Desmond Hoyte. The Guyanese Government says THE STANDARD is constitutionally entitled to full freedom of expression. However, the government added that the right is conditioned by an equal right or the part of those that feel defamed to approach the courts for redress.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH ALBANIA

FL021442 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Guyana has established diplomatic relations with Albania. An agreement was signed in Cuba by representatives of the two governments.

A statement distributed in Georgetown said the two countries had a common desire to promote friendly relations and mutual cooperation. The Guyanese Government also has diplomatic relations with nearly all the Eastern bloc countries, including the Soviet Union, China, North Korea, and Cuba.

Since the beginning of this year, delegations from East Germany, Bulgaria, North Korea, and Romania have visited Guyana for talks with government officials. Most of those discussions dealt with economic, trade, and technical assistance to the country. Guyana's President Forbes Burnham is planning a trip to Yugoslavia later this month. The two countries established diplomatic relations 17 years ago.

SURINAME

LABOR GROUPS DEMAND MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

FL051740 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] The military government of Suriname has broken relations with three of the country's four labor federations after they demanded that Labor Minister Edmund Dankerlui resign. A statement issued by the military authority led by Lieutenant Colonel Desi Bouterse said, in the future, the government will only deal with the Progressive Workers organization over which Mr Danderlui presides.

FORMER PRESIDENT ON DEATHS OF MILITARY MEN

PA031729 Paris AFP in Spanish 1647 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Rotterdam, Netherlands, 3 Apr (AFP) -- Four military men died last month in Suriname under suspicious circumstances, former Surinamese President Henk Chin A Sen charged today at a press conference. Chin A Sen is currently head of the Council for the Liberation of Suriname headquarterd in this Netherlands port city.

According to an official Surinamese report, the four military men reportedly committed suicide, but according to Chin A Sen they were assassinated. Amnesty International has confirmed in Amsterdam that an investigation is under way into this incident. The former president said that 30 military men were arrested over the past 6 weeks and that several of them were later released.